

GUS

- The nimble *gunner*
With linstock now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*
They flew the principal *gunners*, and carried away their artillery. *Hayward.*
- GUNNERY.** *n. f.* [from *gunner*.] The science of artillery; the art of managing cannon.
- GUNPOWDER.** *n. f.* [gun and powder.] The powder put into guns to be fired. It consists of about twenty parts of nitre, three parts of sulphur, and three of charcoal. The proportions are not exactly kept.
- Gunpowder* consisteth of three ingredients, saltpetre, small-coal, and brimstone. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
Burning by *gunpowder* frequently happens at sea. *Wifeman.*
- GUNSHOT.** *n. f.* [gun and shot.] The reach or range of a gun; the space to which a shot can be thrown.
Those who are come over to the royal party are supposed to be out of *gunshot*. *Dryden.*
- GUNSHOT.** *adj.* Made by the shot of a gun.
The greater symptoms I have translated to *gunshot* wounds. *Dryden.*
- GUNSMITH.** *n. f.* [gun and smith.] A man whose trade is to make guns.
It is of particular esteem with the *gunsmiths* for stocks. *Mort.*
- GUNSTICK.** *n. f.* [gun and stick.] The rammer; or stick with which the charge is driven.
- GUNSTOCK.** *n. f.* [gun and stock.] The wood to which the barrel of the gun is fixed.
The timber is useful for bows, pullies, screws, mills, and *gunstocks*. *Mortimer's Husbandry.*
- GUNSTONE.** *n. f.* [gun and stone.] The shot of cannon. They used formerly to shoot stones from artillery.
Tell the pleasant prince, this mock of his
Hath turn'd his ball to *gunstones*, and his soul
Shall stand fore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them. *Shakespeare, Hen. V.*
- GUNWALE, or GUNNEL of a Ship.** That piece of timber which reaches on either side of the ship from the half-deck to the forecable, being the uppermost bend which finisheth the upper works of the hull in that part, and wherein they put the flanchions which support the waste trees; and this is called the *gunwale*, whether there be guns in the ship or no; and the lower part of any port, where any ordnance are, is also termed the *gunwale*. *Harri.*
- GURGE.** *n. f.* [gurge, Latin.] Whirlpool; gulf.
Marching from Eden he shall find
The plain, wherein a black bituminous *gurge*
Boils out from under ground. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*
- GURGEON.** *n. f.* The coarser part of the meal, sifted from the bran.
- TO GURGLE.** *v. n.* [gorgogliare, Italian.] To fall or gush with noise, as water from a bottle.
Then when a fountain's *gurgling* waters play,
They rush to land, and end in feasts the day. *Pepe.*
- GURNARD.** *n. f.* [gurnard, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
- GURNET.** *n. f.* [gurnet, French.] A kind of sea-fish.
If I be not asham'd of my soldiers I am a sow'd *gurnet*:
I have misus'd the king's prels damnably. *Shak. Henry IV.*
- TO GUSH.** *v. n.* [gushen, Dutch.]
1. To flow or rush out with violence; not to spring in a small stream, but in a large body.
A sea of blood *gush'd* from the gaping wound,
That her gay garments stain'd with filthy gore. *Fai. Queen.*
The covering of this abyss was broken asunder, and the water *gush'd* out that made the deluge. *Burnet.*
Incessant streams of thin magnetick rays
Gush from their fountains with impetuous force,
In either pole, then take an adverse course. *Blackmore.*
On either hand the *gushing* waters play,
And down the rough cascade white-dashing fall. *Thomson.*
2. To emit in a copious effluxion.
The gaping wound *gush'd* out a crimson flood. *Dryden.*
Line after line my *gushing* eyes o'erflow,
Led through a sad variety of woe. *Pepe.*
- GUSH.** *n. f.* [from the verb.] An emission of liquor in a large quantity at once; the liquor so emitted.
If a lung-vein be bursted, generally at the first cough a great *gush* of blood is coughed up. *Harvey on Consumpt.*
- GUSSET.** *n. f.* [gouffet, French.] Any thing sewed on to cloath, in order to strengthen it.
- GUST.** *n. f.* [gust, French; gustus, Latin.]
1. Sense of tasting.
Destroy all creatures for thy sport or *gust*,
Yet cry, if man's unhappy, God's unjust. *Pepe.*
2. Height of perception; height of sensual enjoyment.
They fondly thinking to allay
Their appetite with *gust*, instead of fruit
Chew'd bitter ashes, which th' offended taste
With spattering noise rejected. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*
Where love is duty on the female side,
On theirs meer sensual *gust*, and fought with fury pride. *Dryden's Fables.*

GUT

- My sight, and smell, and hearing were employ'd,
And all three senses in full *gust* enjoy'd. *Dryden's Fables.*
3. Love; liking.
To kill, I grant, is sin's extremest *gust*;
But, in defence, by mercy 'tis made just. *Shakespeare, Timon.*
Old age shall do the work of taking away both the *gust* and comfort of them. *L'Estrange, Fable 38.*
We have lost, in a great measure, the *gust* and relish of true happiness. *Tillotson's Sermons.*
4. Turn of fancy; intellectual taste.
The principal part of painting is to find what nature has made most proper to this art, and a choice of it may be made according to the *gust* and manner of the ancients. *Dryden.*
5. [From *gustis*, Ililandick.] A sudden violent blast of wind.
Some troops pursue the bloody-minded queen,
That led calm Henry, though he were a king,
As doth a sail, fill'd with a fretting *gust*,
Command an argosie to stem the waves. *Shakespeare, Hen. VI.*
You may as well forbid the mountain pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the *gusts* of heav'n. *Shakespeare.*
Presently come forth swarms and volleys of libels, which are the *gusts* of liberty of speech restrained. *Bacon's H. VII.*
As when fierce northern blasts from th' Alps descend,
From his firm roots with struggling *gusts* to rend
An aged sturdy oak, the rattling sound
Grows loud. *Denham.*
- Part stay for passage, 'till a *gust* of wind
Ships o'er their forces in a shining sheet. *Dryd. Ann. Mirab.*
Pardon a weak distemper'd soul, that swells
With sudden *gusts*, and sinks as soon in calms,
The sport of passions. *Addison's Cat.*
6. It is written in *Spenser* vitiously for *juts*, sports.
Full jolly knight he seem'd, and fair did fit,
As one for knightly *gusts* and fierce encounters fit. *Fa. Q.*
- GUSTABLE.** *n. f.* [gustis, Latin.]
1. To be tasted.
This position informs us of a vulgar error, terming the gall bitter; whereas there is nothing *gustable* sweeter. *Harvey.*
2. Pleasant to the taste.
A *gustable* thing, seen or smelt, excites the appetite, and affects the glands and parts of the mouth. *Durham.*
- GUSTATION.** *n. f.* [gustis, Latin.] The act of tasting.
In it the gullet, and conveying parts are only feasted, which partake of the nerves of *gustation*, or appertaining unto flavor.
Gustful. *adj.* [gust and full.] Tasted; well-tasted.
What he dejects from some dry insipid fun, is but to make up for some other more *gustful*. *Dancy of Flay.*
- GUSTO.** *n. f.* [Italian.]
1. The relish of any thing; the power by which any thing excites sensations in the palate.
Pleasant *gustis* gratify the appetite of the luxurious. *Dek.*
2. Intellectual taste; liking.
In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular *gusto* along with them. *Dryden.*
- GUSTY.** *adj.* [from *gust*.] Stormy; tempestuous.
Once upon a raw and *gusty* day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores. *Sh. Jul. Cæ.*
Or whirl'd tempestuous by the *gusty* wind. *Thomson.*
- GUT.** *n. f.* [kutein, German.]
1. The long pipe reaching with many convolutions from the stomach to the vent.
This lord wears his wit in his belly, and his *guts* in his head. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
Revenge I will be, as sure as his *guts* are made of puddings. *Shakespeare's Merry Wives of Windsor.*
A viol should have a lay of wire-strings below, close to the belly, and then the strings of *guts* mounted upon a bridge, that by this means the upper strings shou'd make the lower resound. *Bacon's Natural History.*
The intestines or *guts* may be inflamed by any acid or poisonous substance taken inwardly. *Arbutnot on Diet.*
2. The stomach; the receptacle of food; proverbially.
And cram'd them 'till their *guts* did ache,
With cawdle, custard, and plum-cake. *Hudibras, p. ii.*
With false weights their servants *guts* they cheat,
And pinch their own to cover the deceit. *Dryden's Juvenal.*
3. Gluttony; love of gormandizing.
Apicius, thou did'st on thy *guts* bestow
Full ninety millions; yet, when this was spent,
Ten millions still remain'd to thee; which thou,
Fearing to suffer thirst and famishment,
In poison'd potion drank'st. *Hatswill on Providence.*
- TO GUT.** *v. a.* [from the noun.]
1. To evacuate; to draw; to exenterate.
The fishermen save the most part of their fish: some are *gutted*, splitt'd, powdered and dried. *Carew's Sur. of Cornwall.*
2. To plunder of contents.
In Nero's arbitrary time,
When virtue was a guilt, and wealth a crime, *A troop*

GYB

- A troop of cut-throat guards were sent to seize
The rich men's goods, and *gut* their palaces. *Dryd. Juven.*
Tom Brown, of facetious memory, after having *gutted* a proper name of its vowels, used it in his works as free as he pleased. *Spezator, N. 697.*
- GUTTATED.** *adj.* [from *gutta*, Latin, a drop.] Besprinkled with drops; bedropped. *Diid.*
- GUTTER.** *n. f.* [from *guttur*, a throat, Latin.] A passage for water.
These *gutter* tiles are in length ten inches and a half. *Maxon.*
Rocks rise one above another, and have deep *gutters* worn in the sides of them by torrents of rain. *Addison on Italy.*
- TO GUTTER.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To cut in small hollows.
Tempests themselves, high seas, and howling winds,
The *gutter'd* rocks, and congregated sands,
Traitors ensteep'd to clog the guiltless keel,
As having sense of beauty, do omit
Their mortal natures, letting safe go by
The divine Desdemona. *Shakespeare's Othello.*
My cheeks are *gutter'd* with my fretting tears. *Sandys.*
First in a place, by nature close, they build
A narrow flooring, *gutter'd*, wall'd, and tiled. *Dryden.*
The *gutter'd* rocks, and mazy-running clefts. *Thomson.*
- TO GUTTLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*.] To feed luxuriously; to gormandise. A low word.
His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift; and, lavish of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and *guttles* in his own defence. *Dryden.*
- TO GUTTLE.** *v. a.* [from *gut*.] To swallow.
The fool spit in his porridge, to try if they'd hiss: they did not hiss, and so he *guttled* them up, and scalded his chops. *L'Estrange.*
- GUTTLER.** *n. f.* [from *guttle*.] A greedy eater.
- GUTTULOUS.** *adj.* [from *guttula*, Latin.] In the form of a small drop.
Ice is plain upon the surface of the water, but round in hail, which is also a glaciation, and figured in its *guttulous* descent from the air. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. ii.*
- GUTTURAL.** *adj.* [gutturalis, Latin.] Pronounced in the throat; belonging to the throat.
The Hebrews have assigned which letters are labial, which dental, and which *guttural*. *Bacon's Natural History.*
In attempting to pronounce the nasals, and some of the vowels spirally, the throat is brought to labour, and makes that which we call a *guttural* pronunciation. *Holder.*
- GUTURALNESS.** *n. f.* [from *guttural*.] The quality of being guttural.
- GUTWORT.** *n. f.* [gut and wort.] An herb.
- GUY.** *n. f.* [from *guide*.] A rope used to lift any thing into the ship. *Skinner.*
- TO GUYZZLE.** *v. n.* [from *gut*, or *gust*, to *guttle*, or *guffle*.] To gormandise; to feed immoderately; to swallow any liquor greedily.
Well season'd bowls the gossip's spirits raise,
Who while the *guzzles* chats the doctor's praise. *Recommen.*
They fell to lapping and *guzzling*, 'till they burst themselves. *L'Estrange.*
No more her care shall fill the hollow tray,
To fat the *guzzling* hogs with floods of whey. *Gay.*
- TO GUZZLE.** *v. a.* To swallow with immoderate *gust*.
The Pylian king
Was longest liv'd of any two-legg'd thing. *Dryd. Juvenal.*
- GUZZLER.** *n. f.* [from *guzzle*.] A gormandizer; an immoderate eater or drinker.
- GYBE.** *n. f.* [See GIBE.] A snecr; a taunt; a farcaim.

GYV

- Ready in *gybes*, quick answer'd, saucy, and as quarrellous as the weazel. *Shakespeare's Cymbeline.*
- TO GYBE.** *v. n.* To sneer; to taunt.
The vulgar yield an open ear,
And common courtiers love to *gybe* and flect. *Habb Tale.*
- GYMNASTICALLY.** *adv.* [from *gymnastick*.] Athletically; fitly for strong exercise.
Such as with agility and vigour have not the use of either, who are not *gymnastically* compos'd, nor actively use those parts. *Brown's Vulgar Errors, b. iv. c. 5.*
- GYMNASTICK.** *adj.* [gymnastikos; gymnastique, French.] Pertaining to athletick exercises; consisting of leaping, wrestling, running, throwing the dart, or quoit.
The Cretans wisely forbid their servants *gymnasticks* as well as arms; and yet your modern footmen exercise themselves daily, whilst their enervated lords are softly lolling in their chariots. *Arbutnot and Pope's Mart. Scriblerus.*
- GYMNICK.** *adj.* [gymnikos; gymnique, French.] Such as practise the athletick or gymnastick exercises.
Have they not sword-players, and e'ry fort
Of *gymnick* artists, wrestlers, riders, runners. *Milton.*
- GYMNOGAMOUS.** *adj.* [gymnos and gamos.] Having the seeds naked.
- GYNECOCRASAY.** *n. f.* [gynocrazia; gynecratie, French.] Petticoat government; female power.
- GYRATION.** *n. f.* [gyro, Latin.] The act of turning any thing about.
This effluvium attenuateth and impelleth the neighbour air, which, returning home, in a *gyration* carrieth with it the obvious bodies into the electric. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
If a burning coal be nimbly moved round in a circle with *gyrations*, continually repeated, the whole circle will appear like fire; the reason of which is, that the sensation of the coal in the several places of that circle remains impreffed on the sensorium, until the coal return again to the same place. *Newt.*
- GYRE.** *n. f.* [gyrus, Latin.] A circle described by any thing going in an orbit.
Ne thenceforth his approved skill to ward,
Or strike, or hurlen round in warlike *gyre*,
Remember'd he; ne car'd for his safe guard,
But rudely rag'd. *Fairy Queen, b. ii. cant. 5.*
Does the wild haggard tow'r into the sky,
And to the South by thy direction fly?
Or eagle in her *gyres* the clouds embrace?
He fashion'd those harmonious orbs, that roll
In restless *gyres* about the Arctick pole. *Sandys.*
Quick and more quick he spins in giddy *gyres*,
Then falls, and in much foam his soul expires. *Dryden.*
- GYVES.** *n. f.* [gevyu, Welsh.] Fetters; chains for the legs.
The villains march wide betwixt the legs, as if they had *gyves* on. *Shakespeare's Henry IV. p. i.*
And knowing this, should I yet flay,
Like such as blow away their lives,
And never will redeem a day,
Enamour'd of their golden *gyves*? *Ben. Johnson's Forest.*
The poor prisoners, ready to take the occasion offered, boldly starting up, break off their chains and *gyves*. *Knolles.*
Do'st thou already fingle me? I thought
Gyves and the mill had tam'd thee. *Milton's Agonistes.*
But Telamon rush'd in, and hap'd to meet
A rising root, that held his fasten'd feet;
So down he fell, whom sprawling on the ground,
His brother from the wooden *gyves* unbound. *Dryd. Fables.*
- TO GYVE.** *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fetter; to shackle; to enchain; to enslave.
With as little a web as this, will I ensnare as great a fly as Cassio. Ay, smile upon her, do. I will *gyve* thee in thine own courtship. *Shakespeare's Othello.*